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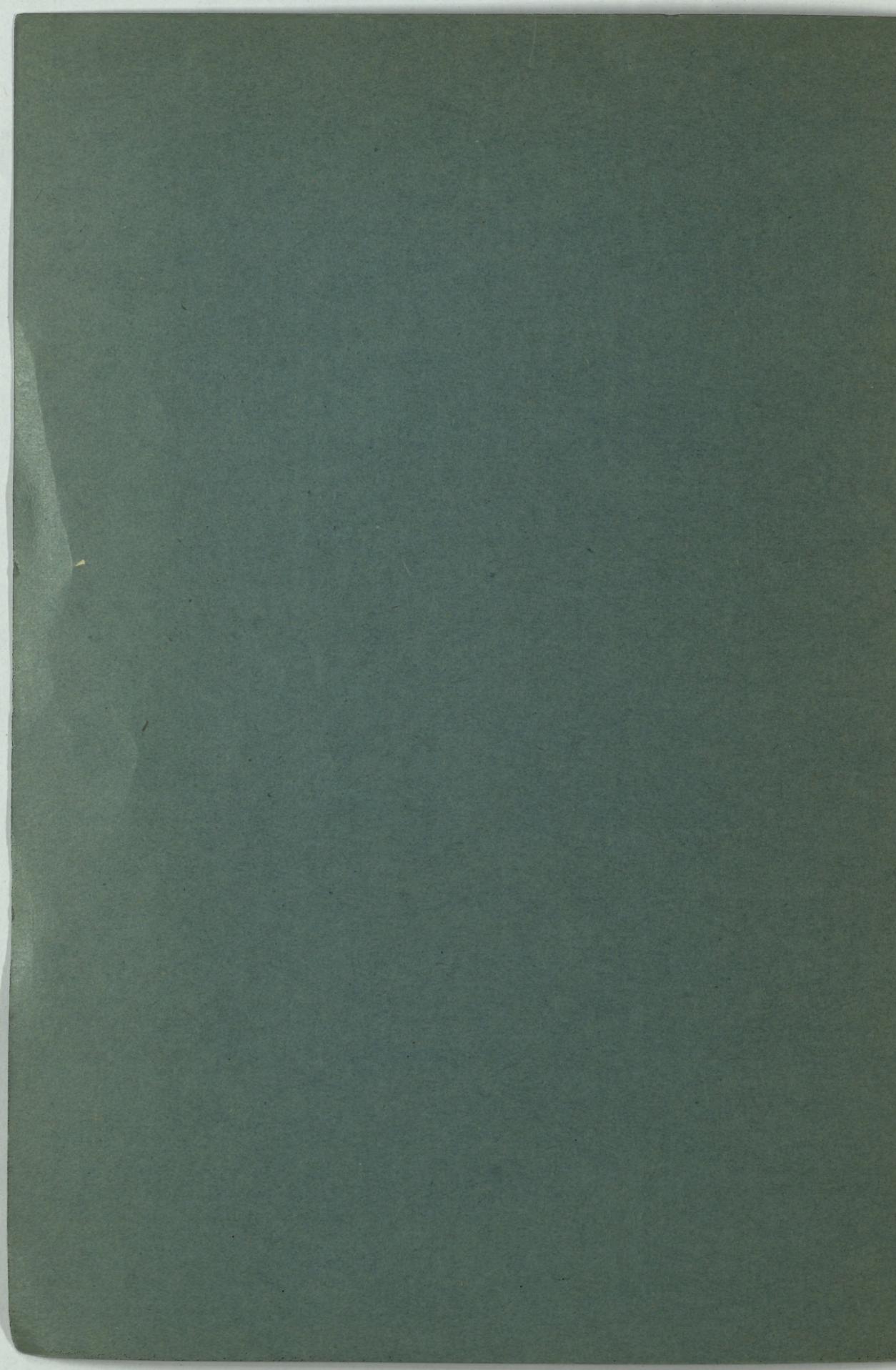
TENTH REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF 1851,
TO THE
RIGHT HON. JAMES CHUTER EDE, M.P.

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE



LONDON:
PRINTED BY SPOTTISWOODE, BALLANTYNE & CO. LTD.
1 NEW-STREET SQUARE, E.C.4

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TENTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851
TO THE
RIGHT HON. JAMES CHUTER EDE, M.P.
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of our Supplemental Charter we have the honour to transmit to you, for the approval of His Majesty, an account of the principal activities of the Royal Commission since the issue of our Ninth Report on 4th April, 1935.

(1) INTRODUCTORY

The year 1951 marks the centenary of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations and also of the issue of our Supplemental Charter (Appendix A), which gave us authority to deal with the surplus funds of the Exhibition in the manner described in our periodical Reports.

His Majesty's Government have arranged that the centenary shall be celebrated by a national Festival of Britain, and we have not thought it necessary to embark upon any special functions of our own, other than those of a purely domestic character, more especially since our funds are fully required for the various educational enterprises which we are supporting.

We may, however, take a genuine pride in the extent to which, during the past hundred years, the work of the Royal Commission has fulfilled the aspirations of our first President, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Our estate at South Kensington, which we purchased on his advice, is now, as he foreshadowed, the home of the principal national museums of applied art and science and of some of the chief teaching institutions in those same fields.* Our previous Reports have shown the leading part which the Royal Commission has played in the encouragement of this development. We have also introduced and maintained schemes for advanced scholarships in science and the arts, which are open to all the countries of the Commonwealth and which are a continuing realization of the purposes for which we were incorporated.

We deal later in this Report with the details of our more recent activities, but we feel it appropriate to recall in our centenary year that it is from the creative mind and balanced judgment of our first President that all our activities derive.

* *Museums* : Victoria and Albert Museum, Science Museum, Natural History Museum, Geological Museum.

Colleges : Imperial College of Science and Technology (embracing the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines and the City and Guilds Engineering College), Royal College of Art, Royal College of Music.

(2) CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION

His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, who, as Prince of Wales, was appointed to the office of President of the Royal Commission in 1921, relinquished it on his accession to the Throne in 1936. In his place we had the honour to elect, in 1937, His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, whose tragic death on active service in 1942 was a great sorrow to the whole nation. It is now our privilege to have as our President Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who took office in 1945.

We take this opportunity to record our deep appreciation of the constant interest which our Presidents have taken in the work of the Royal Commission, and to acknowledge the great debt which we have owed to the support of the Royal Family ever since His Royal Highness the Prince Consort became our first President in January 1850.

During the period covered by this Report we have elected, under the powers conferred by our Supplemental Charter, seventeen Commissioners, whose names will be found in Appendix B. We regret to record that, during the same period, we have lost by death the services of the following members, whose names are given in the order of their original appointment with, in brackets, the years during which they held office: His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (1872-1942); the Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray (1908-1936); Sir Richard Glazebrook†* (1911-1935); the Earl Lloyd George (1921-1945); the Viscount Ullswater (1921-1949); the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher (1921-1940); the Lord Rutherford* (1921-1937); Sir John Farmer*† (1921-1944); the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald (1924-1937); the Earl Baldwin (1924-1947); Dr. Montague James (1924-1936); Sir William Bragg† (1924-1942); Sir Frank Heath (1924-1946); the Earl of Harewood (1926-1947); the Marquis of Londonderry (1926-1949); the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres* (1926-1940); the Viscount Snowden (1926-1937); the Duke of Devonshire (1926-1950); the Viscount Sankey (1930-1948); Sir D. Y. Cameron (1930-1945); Sir Henry Lyons (1930-1944); Sir James Jeans†* (1930-1946); Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins (1934-1947); Sir William Llewellyn (1934-1941); the Lord Stamp (1934-1941); Sir Warren Fisher (1937-1948); the Marquis of Lothian (1937-1940).

We acknowledge with gratitude the valuable help which so many of these Commissioners gave to our work during their lifetime and we should like, at the same time, to make special mention of the following, who were particularly closely connected with certain of our educational schemes:—

LORD RUTHERFORD was appointed a Commissioner in 1921 and was a member of the Board of Management from 1924 until his death in 1937. But his connexion with the Royal Commission began in

* Member of the Board of Management.

† Member of the Science Scholarships Committee.

‡ Chairman of the Science Scholarships Committee.

1895 when he came to this country as a young research student from New Zealand with one of our Science Research Scholarships. From that time, and throughout his distinguished scientific career, he maintained a keen interest in the Royal Commission's work. Many of our later Science Research Scholars were fortunate enough to come under his inspiring influence and he never ceased to impress upon his colleagues the importance of extending to as many overseas students as possible the advantages which he himself had put to such brilliant use. Genius and humanity combined to make him one of the truly great figures of his time and we are proud of his association with the Royal Commission.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, who died in 1940, was elected a Commissioner in 1926 and joined the Board of Management in 1929. A great patron of the humanities and a staunch defender of our national heritage of beauty, he was particularly interested in the Royal Commission's connexion with the British School at Rome and the Rome Scholarships in the Fine Arts, but his wise counsel was ever at our disposal in all aspects of our work and his death deprived us of a valued friend.

SIR JAMES JEANS, who was appointed a Commissioner in 1930 and a member of the Board of Management in 1934, was first connected with our work as a member of the Science Scholarships Committee, which he joined in 1919. When Sir Richard Glazebrook, to whose services we paid a tribute in our last Report and whose death unhappily followed shortly after his retirement, resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee in 1933, Sir James Jeans took his place, which he occupied with distinction until 1945. Sir James was an enthusiastic musician, as well as a man of science, and took a special interest in the Royal College of Music, and in securing for the College proper consideration in the redevelopment scheme for the South Kensington Estate, to which we refer in Section (8) below.

(3) SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

We described in our last Report how the original scheme of science research scholarships, which we founded as a pioneer venture in 1891, had been reorganized in 1922 to meet changed conditions both at home and in the overseas Dominions. At home we had introduced the annual award of five Senior Studentships of a value sufficient to provide a young research worker of acknowledged ability with freedom to continue his research for two or three years without the encumbrance of teaching or administrative responsibilities. For the Dominions we had evolved a system of allocation whereby eight Overseas Scholarships were divided each year among the countries included in the scheme, the basis of distribution being three awards to Canada, two to Australia and one each to New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Free State. The holders of the awards were enabled to spend two or three years in acquiring research experience in this country or elsewhere abroad.

We also expressed our hope that it might be possible, when our financial position improved, to extend the Overseas Scholarship scheme to other countries of the Commonwealth, especially to India, where education in science had made great advances since our research scholarships were founded.

The decision of H.M. Government to release us from the remainder of a liability, which we had incurred in 1910, to contribute to the capital cost of the new Science Museum (see Section 12), was announced at the time of our last Report. The consequent improvement in our finances made it possible to establish an Indian Scholarship in 1937 on the same lines as those of the already existing scholarships. The results fully justified this policy, which has given a number of promising Indian scientists opportunities for training in this country which they might otherwise have been unable to secure. We were strongly urged at the time to provide India with a second scholarship on the ground that the number of qualified students in that country was exceptionally large. The force of this argument could not be disputed, but our financial resources were inadequate for a further award and we were unwilling to reduce the existing allocation to other countries. However, the accumulation of funds during the second world war made it possible in 1946 to introduce a second Indian Scholarship, though subsequently the division of the country into India and Pakistan resulted in the provisional allocation of one of the two awards to each.

In 1949 we considered whether there was any method whereby we could extend the benefit of the Overseas Scholarship scheme to the youngest Dominion, Ceylon, and to the University institutions, old and new, in the Colonies. Owing to increases in the value of the scholarships, to which reference is made later, we could not afford to add to the present number of ten annual awards and again we were not disposed to reduce the existing allocation to countries already in the scheme, even though one of them, the Republic of Ireland, had severed its political ties with the Commonwealth. We, therefore, decided to invite the University of Ceylon, and the Colonial Universities and University Colleges, to recommend for consideration by our Science Scholarships Committee, as occasion arose, exceptional students who might be expected, given two or three years' experience in the United Kingdom, to become effective research workers. We for our part promised to consider the award of a scholarship to a student thus recommended in any year when one of the countries included in the scheme failed to put forward enough good candidates for its full quota of awards. Such occasions, though far from regular, have occurred often enough in the past to justify our belief that in this way we may from time to time be able to give a promising student from Ceylon or the Colonies a chance to widen his research experience.

In 1935, when we last reported, the basic value of our Overseas Scholarships was £250 a year supplemented by certain extra grants. In 1937 we decided that this could no longer suffice to enable an overseas student, who had no home to visit in vacation time, to

support himself throughout the year and benefit to the full from his stay in this country. We therefore increased the basic value to £275 a year. After the second world war the basic value was again raised to £350 and some increases were also made in the allowances.

We have no doubt whatever that the Overseas Scholarship scheme continues to fulfil a most important function, and not only on the purely scientific side. The formal links which bind together the countries of the Commonwealth are few and informal ties have become correspondingly more important. Although our Overseas Scholars are not obliged to hold their awards in any particular country, so long as it is not their own, feelings of kinship direct most of them to the United Kingdom. We confidently believe that when they return home, as the majority do, they have acquired not only a first-class training in research methods, but also a sympathetic understanding of this country and its people. At the same time it is much to the advantage of Universities in the United Kingdom that they should number among their members some of the ablest of the scientific students from the overseas countries of the Commonwealth.

The Senior Studentships, which are open to postgraduate students recommended by Universities in the United Kingdom, are intended only for young men and women of proved ability. Their value, which was raised from £400 to £500 a year after the second world war, was again increased in 1949 to £600, exclusive of allowances. The increase in value was only made possible by a reduction in the number of annual awards from five to four, for we considered that the Overseas Scholarships had prior claims on our surplus income. We made this reduction with reluctance, but in the knowledge that the able research student now has far more opportunities to continue his work than he had some years ago. We felt that our policy should be to concentrate on attracting the exceptional man (or woman) and to provide him for two or three years with exceptional opportunities. To this end we considered it essential to maintain the value and the prestige of our Senior Studentships at the highest figure consonant with the status of "student," even though it meant that we could offer fewer awards.

From 1939 to 1946 we suspended our awards, as we realized that the war would require the services of every available scientific student. In consequence we were able to save enough money to meet the higher post-war cost of our Overseas Scholarships. Our total expenditure on scholarships for scientific research figures in our present budget at £17,050 a year, as compared with £12,750 in 1939 and £11,500 at the time of our last Report.

We are assured that the results of our research scholarships have more than justified the money spent on them. The list of our past 745 Scholars and Students now includes the names of 75 Fellows of the Royal Society (18 being Scholars from the Dominions) including two of the Society's Presidents, and of 6 Nobel Laureates as well as of many others who have reached the highest positions in scientific

industry or the public service. Throughout the Commonwealth there is hardly a centre of scientific research which does not number among its members one or more "1851 Scholars."

In conclusion we should like to acknowledge our debt to the many distinguished men of science who, as members of our Science Scholarships Committee or as consultants and examiners, have contributed so largely to the successful operation of the scheme. A list of members of the Science Scholarships Committee from 1890 to the present time is given in Appendix C.

(4) INDUSTRIAL BURSARIES

The Industrial Bursary scheme, the foundation of which in 1911 was described in our last Report, was devised to help young graduates in science or engineering who had no financial resources of their own to tide over the unremunerative years of industrial apprenticeship. In 1911 employers were on the whole unwilling to recognize the potential value of graduate recruits by paying them a living wage while they learnt the practical side of their work and, as a result, the poor student who had kept himself on scholarships at the University was often driven into uncongenial work in order to earn a living. The effect of this was to deprive deserving students of opportunities to which they were entitled and industry of a valuable type of recruit. By acting *in loco parentis* to graduates selected by their Universities for our consideration we were able in the years between 1911 and 1939 (excluding the period of the first world war) to assist some 550 young men during their industrial training with grants which varied according to the needs of the recipient. No Bursar, however, was allowed to pay a premium or to accept less than the normal apprentice wage.

Between 1911 and 1939 there was a growing recognition by the large engineering industries of the value of recruits of this type and in consequence many of the leading companies began to pay a living wage from the start of an apprentice's training. But this was by no means the universal practice and was rather the exception in the professional, as distinct from the industrial, section of engineering. The Industrial Bursary scheme was therefore continued with profit to all concerned until 1939, when all scientific and engineering talent was enlisted for work connected with the war.

After the war the position was entirely changed. Graduates with scientific or technical qualifications were at a premium and could in general command a reasonable wage at the outset of their careers. We therefore decided to suspend the scheme indefinitely in the belief that the conditions which induced us to found it would never recur.

By keeping in touch whenever possible with the after careers of our Bursars we have collected overwhelming evidence that the men we have helped have shown themselves worthy of the assistance afforded them. A large number hold senior posts in important industrial enterprises and some have reached the very top of their

professions. A few have transferred their interest to the academic side of applied science and technology and of these several now hold important Chairs. Two are Fellows of the Royal Society.

We have, therefore, justification for looking back with satisfaction on a valuable piece of pioneer work well calculated (to quote our Supplemental Charter) to "increase the means of industrial education and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry."

(5) NAVAL ARCHITECTURE SCHOLARSHIP

The original object of our Postgraduate Scholarship in Naval Architecture, which was established in 1911 on the advice of H.M. King George V when President of our body, was to enable students of naval architecture, who had passed with distinction through a course of study and practical training in their subject, to spend two years in research on problems connected with the design and construction of ships. An annual award, of the value of £250 a year, was made on the recommendation of the Institution of Naval Architects, who invited applications from the principal University institutions specializing in naval architecture. Except during the 1914-18 war the scheme was continued without interruption until 1939, but in the last few years before war broke out again there had been a noticeable falling off in the number of applications for the Scholarship. There were two main causes. The depression in the shipbuilding industry in the early 'thirties deterred many potential recruits from entering the profession and, later, the demands of the naval rearmament programme absorbed many of the best students of naval architecture as soon as their training was complete.

During the second world war the awards were again suspended, but in 1947 we revived the scheme, though in a slightly modified form. We came to the conclusion, after consultation with the Institution of Naval Architects, that the need was now for a more valuable Scholarship, which should be open to a wider field of candidates and which would attract young men with previous experience of research. We therefore decided to open the Scholarship not only to those trained in naval architecture, but also to students of the mechanical sciences, including aeronautics, who might be willing to apply their knowledge to the study of ship construction and performance. To this end the Institution of Naval Architects now invite recommendations from all University institutions (including the Royal Naval College at Greenwich) in the United Kingdom with departments of naval architecture or mechanical science. The Institution is responsible, as previously, for examining the applications received and for advising us in the choice of the Scholar, their Selection Committee being assisted in this work by the Director of the British Shipbuilding Research Association, who acts as our nominee for the purpose. The value of the Scholarship has been raised to £500 a year, but since we were unable to increase our previous expenditure on the award, it is now offered only biennially.

We are fully satisfied that the Scholarship in its new form is attracting candidates of high calibre and we hope that, by this means, we may contribute to the progress of the shipbuilding industry, which is of the highest national importance and which must increasingly depend for its success in the markets of the world upon the results of scientific research and development.

(6) BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

In our last Report we described the steps we had taken in 1911 to bring about the establishment of the Rome Scholarships in the Fine Arts as the complement to our science research awards and we explained how these steps had led to the reorganization, under our guidance, of the British School at Rome, in which were incorporated with the original archaeological school new faculties concerned with architecture, sculpture, painting and, later, engraving. We also explained that, in addition to the initial expenditure which we incurred on this project, we had contributed regularly and substantially to the School's funds for the expenses of administration and maintenance both in Rome and in London, where the School headquarters are accommodated rent free in our office building at 1 Lowther Gardens. We give below a brief description of more recent developments at the School.

In 1937 the growing demand for the School's services induced its Executive Committee to make plans for completing the original building scheme by the addition of an east wing, at a cost of £4,500, so as to provide residential accommodation for in all some twenty to twenty-five students in addition to the Director and domestic staff. To assist this project we granted the School a loan of £2,500, the greater part (£1,800) of which we subsequently converted into a gift when, owing to the seriousness of the international situation, it became clear that the money could not be raised from other sources. The new wing was finished in 1938 and formally opened in January 1939 by H.M. Ambassador, the Earl of Perth, in the presence of the King of Italy.

Unhappily the outbreak of war in September 1939 made it necessary to shut the School at once, even though Italy did not formally enter the war until June 1940. The Rome Scholars and School staff were withdrawn and the School's property was left in the care of its faithful Italian Secretary, Signor Bonelli, and under the protection of the American, and later the Swiss, authorities.

The School, which remained unmolested throughout the war, was reopened on a modest scale in 1945 and by 1947 conditions allowed Scholars in all Faculties to take up residence. The financial position, however, was serious. Income during the war was only sufficient to maintain the School on a skeleton basis. Unlike bodies with substantial free endowments the School could accumulate no reserve to assist in meeting the greatly increased cost of living in Italy after the war had ended. It is true that the School was fortunate in the loyalty of its supporters, whether

individuals or corporate bodies such as the Universities and the Royal Institute of British Architects, and we ourselves in 1948, despite other calls upon our income, increased our annual grant, which had been reduced to £500 during the greater part of the war, from the pre-war figure of £4,500 a year to £5,000. Nevertheless the successful experiment which we inaugurated in 1911 might well have come to an untimely end had it not been for a substantial increase in the School's grant from public funds. We ourselves, therefore, no less than the authorities of the School, are much indebted to H.M. Government for their sympathetic consideration of the School's plight. Even now, however, especially since the devaluation of the £ sterling, the School's income is barely adequate to maintain the institution, its officers and its students in a manner worthy of this country and of the School's status in Rome.

Of the value of the School's work we have no doubt. Both in the fields of history and archaeology and in that of the Fine Arts, with which we as a body have been more intimately concerned, it holds a unique place. The Rome Scholarship competitions in the Fine Arts attract entries from candidates in all parts of this country and even, despite the cost and difficulty of transporting the competition works, from some of the Dominions. The Scholarships themselves provide an unparalleled opportunity for students to explore the art and history of Rome and Italy and to associate in the School with specialists in fields other than their own. As a centre for study and research the School, with its Library of over 30,000 books, is of high importance, in evidence of which we are informed that the demands for its services are so numerous as to strain the School's resources to the limit.

We recognize that, under present economic conditions, the School is struggling against odds, but the limits of our own income unhappily do not permit us to increase further the amount of our annual grant. It would also be rash for the School to expect any substantial rise in subscriptions from private sources. It is evident therefore that the School's well-being, like that of the Universities at home, must largely depend upon the extent to which continued support is possible from public funds.

(7) BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Since 1920 we have made an annual grant of £200 to the British School at Athens, which is the centre for British research into the history, art and literature of Greece. Although we are not intimately concerned with the work of the School, as we are with that of the British School at Rome, its assistance in providing advice and accommodation to Scholars from Rome during visits to Greece has proved of great value in the past. In particular during the Session of 1935-36, when the hostel of the British School at Rome was closed on account of Italy's Abyssinian war, some of the Rome Scholars and the Director and Librarian of the School were given hospitality and help by the authorities of the British School at Athens.

During the war, although the special reason for our annual grant temporarily ceased with the suspension of the Rome Scholarships and of Scholars' visits to Greece, we maintained our support in order to help the British School at Athens with the expenses of maintenance and with expenditure on staff and publications. Further, when the war ended, we made a special donation of £500, additional to the annual grant, to assist towards the cost of repairing and refitting the School's property in Greece.

Even now the high cost of travel severely restricts the movement of students between Rome and Athens. Nevertheless we have continued our grant, because, like other British institutions abroad, the School is finding it difficult to meet its increased expenses. The School has a fine reputation in the sphere of scholarship and archaeological research and we look forward to the day when it and its students, together with the British School at Rome and its Rome Scholars, will be freed from the financial difficulties which now restrict the full range of their activities.

(8) SOUTH KENSINGTON ESTATE

Not long after the publication of our last Report it became clear that the intensive search for space for further public buildings was unlikely to overlook the Commissioners' Estate at South Kensington. Many of the permanent institutions there were already cramped and their successful development might easily have been arrested if room had also to be found for fresh accessions to the area. The best use of the available land therefore became a matter for careful thought, since some conflict of interest between the institutions concerned was liable to arise and since a policy of *laissez-faire* could end only in chaos.

We came to the conclusion that, with goodwill on the part of the various interests involved, it might be possible to rearrange the estate in an orderly fashion, with museums concentrated to the south of Imperial Institute Road and teaching institutions to the north, and in this way to simplify the problem of expansion.

In 1938 the Second Report of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries referred to a scheme in preparation by H.M. Office of Works (now the Ministry of Works) for the redevelopment of the South Kensington Estate in such a way as to meet the reasonable requirements of most of the existing institutions and also to accommodate a new Museum of Ethnography. The principle adopted by the Ministry, and on which we were consulted, closely followed the lines which we had ourselves thought appropriate and it was subsequently approved by the Treasury.

The scheme was held back on account of the war and, although in principle it remains the "master-plan" for the area, little progress has been possible since the war ended. Certain modifications of the details have become necessary as a result of changed conditions and the present scheme is briefly summarized below. The map of the

Estate appended to the Report will make the summary more easily understood.

MUSEUMS

(a) *Art*

South of Imperial Institute Road the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Indian collections of which would be withdrawn from their present position in Galleries north of the road, will be free to expand in the area east of Exhibition Road now occupied by the Royal College of Art and the Huxley Building of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

(b) *Science*

As it is no longer proposed to erect a new Ethnographical Museum at South Kensington, the area south of Imperial Institute Road and west of Exhibition Road will be used for the development of the existing museums of science, viz.: the Natural History Museum, the Geological Museum and the Science Museum.

TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

(a) *Art*

The Royal College of Art, which is now on the east of Exhibition Road and also in temporary quarters in the Western Galleries and elsewhere, will move to a new home on the site of our residential property in Kensington Gore at the top of Queen's Gate, of which we have granted leases to H.M. Government.

The Royal College of Music, which occupies the central position on the south side of Prince Consort Road, will be offered room to expand southward to an agreed extent.

(b) *Science*

The Imperial College (including the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines and the City and Guilds College) will concentrate its development in the area behind and on either side of the Imperial Institute's main building and will also retain its buildings north of Prince Consort Road. It will vacate the Huxley Building east of Exhibition Road and, eventually, its buildings on the south side of Imperial Institute Road, when the physical and chemical laboratories which they house are replaced on the north side of the road.

The execution of so large a project with its many complexities must in any event be a long process. Consideration must be given to the requirements of the Imperial Institute itself and of other bodies, such as London University, which have accommodation in its main building. But the plan is coherent and logical and will not, it is to be hoped, be too long the victim of adverse economic circumstances. Meantime it is satisfactory that any development which does prove possible (some of the existing institutions are already proceeding with temporary or permanent new buildings) will conform to the "master-plan."

Our own main contribution to the fulfilment of this scheme (other than as freeholders of a considerable portion of the property involved) has been the lease of our residential property in and adjacent to Kensington Gore for a new Royal College of Art. By this means we made it possible to relieve the pressure on the rest of the Estate and to avoid cramping the expansion of the Imperial College. We have granted the leases for terms ending in 2086 and the property involved will be transferred gradually from our control to that of the Government between 1946 and 1979, when the last of the leases to the existing tenants expires. At present only houses in Kensington Gore (and in Jay Mews behind) have passed into Government control, our ground rent for this property amounting to £3,000 a year. Our total rents from all the property concerned will increase as the old leases fall in and as more of it passes into Government control and will ultimately reach a maximum of £8,720 a year as compared with £4,593 in 1939.

Although this income is substantial it is not comparable with the amount we might have expected by developing the property in the open market. We believe, however, that the public interest will, in the circumstances, be better served by our decision to release the land for the Royal College of Art.

In regard to the remainder of our residential property we have disposed of many of our freeholds outside the "main square" of our Estate, which is bounded by Kensington Road, Exhibition Road, Cromwell Road and Queen's Gate, and have invested the proceeds. Our property was fortunate in escaping large scale damage from enemy action, although one block of flats (181/183 Queen's Gate) was destroyed and the rent suspended from 1944, when the damage occurred, until 1949, when payment was resumed by the Imperial College, who had taken over the lease from our previous tenants.

Within the main square itself we have endeavoured to limit the use of our remaining private property, so far as reasonable consideration for our tenants' interests allows us, to residential purposes.

(9) EASTERN AND WESTERN GALLERIES

When we last reported, our Eastern and Western Exhibition Galleries, which were erected in 1870, were held by the Government on a fifty-year lease expiring in 1941 at a rental of £2,935 a year. The original rent was £3,654, which represented 3 per cent. on the actual cost of constructing the Galleries and ignored the value of the one-and-a-quarter acre site, but it was reduced in 1910 on the demolition of the northern end of the Eastern Galleries to make room for new building by the Imperial College.

In 1936 we were asked by the Government for an extension of the lease, which we granted at the same rent and on the same terms for a further period of twenty-five years until 1966.

The Eastern Galleries are still used for the Indian collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Western Galleries, which in 1922 were allocated to the Imperial War Museum, have been used

for various purposes since the Museum was transferred to Lambeth in 1936. At present they provide on the upper floor working space for students of the Royal College of Art, to which end an additional range of studios has been constructed along the whole length of the Galleries at first floor level. The ground floor houses the aeronautical collection of the Science Museum.

The ultimate fate of the Eastern and Western Galleries cannot yet be foreseen, since, like that of the other property in this area, it is linked with the progress of the main redevelopment scheme. We have, however, made it clear that our approval for the various changes which that scheme must involve will be conditional upon our continuing to receive the equivalent of our present modest rent of £2,935 a year from the Galleries. Any reduction in our income would have a crippling effect upon our scholarship expenditure.

(10) IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Imperial College of Science and Technology enjoys a 999 years' lease, dating from 1909, of some four and a half acres of our land for £5 a year and, in addition, one of its constituent bodies, the City and Guilds College, has the lease of an extensive site for 999 years from 1880 at a peppercorn rent. We described in our last Report how the Imperial College, which is a School of the University of London, has expanded to become the leading institution of its kind in the Commonwealth, with over 1,500 full-time students, of whom more than 500 are engaged in postgraduate studies and research.

Recently, in 1949, the College took over the building formerly occupied by the Royal School of Needlework on the north corner of Exhibition and Imperial Institute Roads. This step was taken in fulfilment of an agreement made, at our suggestion, between the College and the School and referred to in our last Report and has enabled the school to move into smaller and less expensive premises in Princes Gate. The original building is now held by the College on a 999 years' lease from 1901. The College retains responsibility for payment of our ground rent of £200 a year and of the interest at 3 per cent. on the £20,000 loan which we granted to the Royal School of Needlework for building purposes in 1898.

We have mentioned elsewhere (Section 8) that the Imperial College has also acquired the leasehold interest in our property at 181/183 Queen's Gate, which had been destroyed by enemy action in 1944. This lease expires in 1999.

The need of the College for more accommodation becomes increasingly urgent with the passage of time but since, except for a vacant site west of the Royal College of Music, its land is now fully developed, hopes for the future depend to a considerable extent upon an early start being made with the redevelopment scheme for the whole area.

(11) THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

The Royal College of Music holds a 999 years' lease (from 1892) of a portion of our estate on the south side of Prince Consort Road. The rent is nominal. At the time of the College's incorporation in 1882 we also decided to grant it an annual subsidy of £500 instead of an endowment.

The present building was opened in 1894, when conditions were very different from those which now prevail. Provision was at that time needed in the main for individual tuition and studios were planned on a scale sufficient to deal with two or three hundred students on that basis. The College, under its Director, Sir George Dyson, who succeeded Sir Hugh Allen in 1938, is now called upon to provide for 450 to 500 students (fewer than when we last reported, but each with a fuller curriculum) and there are three or four candidates for every vacant place. In addition the staff has been increased, and space has had to be provided for class teaching together with facilities for the students to practise and to spend the greater part of the day at the College.

In 1939 the College installed a number of improvements, including a modern system for the service of meals, and it is fortunate that, apart from damage to windows, the building emerged unscathed at the end of the war. More recently an opera school has been inaugurated and plans have been prepared for additional lecture and practice rooms. We have kept in view the growing needs of the College in discussions regarding the future of the Estate (see Section 8).

Although the College now receives a substantial Government grant, we consider that it abundantly deserves and still needs our support. We have, therefore, unhesitatingly continued our annual contribution to its funds.

(12) SCIENCE MUSEUM

We referred in our last Report to the efforts which we had made to secure the better exhibition of the national science collections. For many years after the foundation of the original South Kensington Museum in 1857 expansion on the scientific side was made possible only by our providing space for the purpose in buildings of our own. In 1890, however, the Government were induced to accept our offer to convey to them for a third of its value the land between the Natural History Museum and Imperial Institute Road, which we had long reserved for a science museum and on part of which the present museum now stands. We had also offered on several occasions to contribute £100,000 towards the cost of a new museum building, but it was not until 1910 that this offer was accepted and the erection of a suitable building decided upon.

The first section of the new museum was opened in 1928, when it was almost completed and when we had contributed £35,000 out of the £40,000 allocated from our grant for this particular section.

In 1933 the Government announced their intention of completing the first section forthwith and building the second section in the course of the next four or five years. The provision of £35,000 (£5,000 for the first section and £30,000 for the second) within so short a time would have forced us to draw heavily upon our capital resources and the consequent loss of income would have gravely affected our various educational schemes which, by that time, were absorbing all our income. We, therefore, invited H.M. Treasury to consider whether in the circumstances we might not be released from our obligation to contribute further to the cost of the museum and left free to devote our entire funds to our own educational projects. After due consideration the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury informed us that they "were impressed by the high value of the educational schemes administered by the Commission" and that our request for release from our undertaking would be granted. We expressed in an Addendum to our last Report our gratitude for this generous recognition of our work.

In spite of the decision announced by the Government in 1933 work on the second section was for various reasons postponed and the outbreak of war in 1939 put a stop to all constructions of this kind. However, the Third Report of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries, published in 1948, recommended an early resumption of work on the Science Museum building and it was decided to make a start on the erection of the central section and to finish the basement and ground floor in time to house a scientific exhibition for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

(13) APPROPRIATION OF THE ESTATE

We have followed our past practice in annexing to this Report a plan showing the present state of development of the Estate which we acquired in 1852 and 1853. The boundary of the original Estate is marked on the plan by a green line.

We have already stated, in our last Report, that of the original 87 acres, 18 were absorbed by roadways, 17 were appropriated for residential purposes and 52 were devoted to public buildings.

Within the residential area, 5 acres of which remain in the freehold possession of the Royal Commission, changes have taken place or are impending which will convert a substantial further portion for use by public institutions. In particular the Kensington Gore site, to which we referred earlier in Section 8 and which comprises an area of rather more than 1½ acres, will be used for a new Royal College of Art.

Of the area devoted to public purposes 33 acres have been conveyed freehold at various times to H.M. Government, who have acquired the land for £250,000, a fraction of its present-day value. The Imperial Institute site of 7 acres is leased to H.M. Government for 999 years at £5 a year and the remaining 12 acres are leased to various educational or similar bodies, mostly at nominal rents.

A list of the institutions now situated on the Estate is given in Appendix E.

(14) PHYSICAL SOCIETY

The Institute of Physics, which we had provided with accommodation rent free at No. 1 Lowther Gardens since 1927, relinquished its tenancy in 1941 and is now settled in larger premises in Belgrave Square. The Physical Society, which had been closely associated with the Institute, thereupon approached us with a view to taking over the vacant accommodation. The Society, which celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1949, has over 1,700 Fellows and some 400 student members. Its "Proceedings" are an important medium for the publication of the results of physical research, and its annual "Reports on Progress in Physics," containing surveys of existing knowledge in various branches of the subject, have a worldwide reputation. In many other ways, by meetings and discussions, lectures and exhibitions and by the award of prizes and medals, the Physical Society has promoted the interests of this branch of science. It was evident that, by offering the Society the same liberal terms as we had accorded to the Institute of Physics, we should be making a considerable contribution to the success of its work, and we therefore had no hesitation in granting its application.

(15) PILGRIM TRUST

From 1945 to 1947 we also provided at 1 Lowther Gardens a temporary home for the Pilgrim Trust, the London offices of which were destroyed in the war, in the rooms now occupied by the British School at Rome but not then required for that purpose owing to the inevitable delay in resuming the School's full-scale activities after the war.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 to administer the large fund presented by Mr. Edward S. Harkness of New York for employment, at the discretion of the Trustees, in helping Great Britain over her current difficulties and in promoting her future well-being. We were happy to be able to render this small service to the Trust, which is now established in permanent quarters in Westminster.

(16) STAFF

Sir Evelyn Shaw, who had been our Secretary since 1910, retired at his own request in June 1947. We desire to place on record our deep appreciation of his great services to the Royal Commission, in acknowledgment of which we appointed him on his retirement a member of the Royal Commission. To succeed Sir Evelyn, we appointed Mr. W. D. Sturch, who, except during the war, had acted as Assistant Secretary since 1931.

(17) FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

We append to this Report the Balance Sheet of the Royal Commission at 31st December, 1950, together with a statement of our income and expenditure for the sixteen years from 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1950, and of the Capital Account for the same period (Appendix F).

The income of the Royal Commission during these years amounted to £419,912 and was derived from rents and investments. Expenditure amounted to £273,677, of which £206,951 were spent directly on educational grants. Administration and general expenses cost £66,716 and included money spent on the upkeep of the Estate and on the maintenance of the Commissioners' office premises at 1 Lowther Gardens, where rent-free accommodation has been provided for the British School at Rome and other learned or charitable societies. The surplus income, £146,245, was accumulated for the most part during the war years, when our Scholarship schemes were suspended, or in the immediate post-war period before scholarship expenditure had been built up to its normal figure. This money has been added to the Capital resources of the Commission.

Having been released from our liability to contribute further to expenditure on the new Science Museum, we have abolished the large reserve (£63,701) held for this purpose and shown in the accounts which we presented with our last Report. Reference to these earlier accounts will also show that we have since made certain changes in the form of presentation. Income is now shown gross and investments at their cost price instead of at their market value. Consequential adjustments appear in the Balance Sheet and Capital Account.

A list of the Commissioners' present investments and details of the Estate are given in the statements which follow the accounts.

The yearly income of the Royal Commission now amounts in round figures to £30,000 and its expenditure to £29,000, of which some £23,250 is spent as follows on the educational grants referred to in this Report :—

Senior Studentships, £6,300 ; Overseas Scholarships, £10,750 ; Naval Architecture Scholarship, £500 ; Art Scholarships and British School at Rome, £5,000 ; British School at Athens, £200 ; Royal College of Music, £500.

At the time of our last Report we estimated that we had contributed to public purposes money and property to the value of £1,660,000. By the addition of expenditure on education and research during the last sixteen years, the total of our contributions for these purposes during the first hundred years of our existence may be conservatively reckoned at £1,867,000.

(18) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Science Research Scholarships (Section 3)

We have increased the value of our Science Research Scholarships (Overseas Scholarships and Senior Studentships) in order to make allowance for the increased cost of living, particularly since the war. We have included India, and later Pakistan, in our Overseas Scholarship scheme and we have made arrangements whereby occasional Scholarships may be awarded to students from Ceylon and the Colonial University Colleges. We have been reluctantly compelled, in order to keep our expenditure within the limits of our income, to reduce the number of Senior Studentships from five to four a year. The main increase in our expenditure has been on our Overseas Scholarship scheme, which we consider of paramount importance.

Industrial Bursaries (Section 4)

Owing to the increased value now placed by industry on the engineering graduate we have not revived our Industrial Bursary scheme, which was suspended on the outbreak of war in 1939. Some 550 young men have been assisted with Bursaries since the scheme was started in 1911.

Naval Architecture Scholarship (Section 5)

We have raised the value of our Postgraduate Scholarship in Naval Architecture from £250 to £500 a year and have opened the award to students of the mechanical sciences as well as to those trained in naval architecture. The Scholarship, which we hope will interest in problems of ship construction and operation students with previous research experience, is now offered biennially.

British School at Rome (Section 6)

We have assisted the School to construct the east wing of its building in Rome and we have increased the amount of our annual grant in view of the higher cost of running the School and the Rome Scholarships in the Fine Arts. Since, however, we have not the money to increase the grant still further, the amount by which the School's income falls short of necessary expenditure can only be made good from public funds.

British School at Athens (Section 7)

We have continued our annual subscription to the funds of the School.

South Kensington Estate (Section 8)

We have described the scheme for the redevelopment of the Estate and our decision to assist it by leasing for the purpose of a new building for the Royal College of Art property in and adjacent to Kensington Gore. We have also extended the Government's lease of our *Eastern and Western Galleries* until 1966 (Section 9). We have referred to the development of the *Imperial College of Science*

and Technology (Section 10) and of the Royal College of Music (Section 11), to the last of which we have continued our annual subsidy. We have also shown (Section 13) how the original 87 acres which we acquired in 1852 and 1853 have been appropriated.

The Physical Society (Section 14) are still housed in our office building at 1 Lowther Gardens, where we were also able to give temporary accommodation to the Pilgrim Trust (Section 15).

Finance (Section 17)

We have now contributed for public and educational purposes in money and property about £1,867,000 and our present income amounts to £30,000 a year.

In conclusion we hope we may justly claim that the work of the Royal Commission during the past hundred years has successfully fulfilled our first President's intentions for the use of the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition. This Report, covering the last sixteen years only and in which we can do no more than sum up the more detailed reports periodically issued by our Board of Management and Science Scholarships Committee, tells but a small part of the story. We feel it our duty to pay a tribute to our predecessors since 1851 for their wise conduct of the Royal Commission's affairs and, in addition, to acknowledge our debt to the men and women who have held our Scholarships and to the various institutions established with our aid at South Kensington. It is their work in the promotion of the sciences and arts, both at home and overseas, which has so clearly justified the permanent incorporation of the Royal Commission.

Given under our Corporate Seal at 1 Lowther Gardens, London, this twenty-ninth day of May, 1951.

L.S.
W. D. STURCH,
Secretary

MARY	ISMAY	E. J. HARDING
C. R. ATTLEE	WINSTON S. CHURCHILL	E. R. PEACOCK
ADDISON	WALTER E. ELLIOT	ULICK ALEXANDER
CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES	PERCY LORAIN	FREDERIC G. KENYON
HALIFAX	HARTLEY SHAWCROSS	E. MELLANBY
EUSTACE PERCY	HUGH GAITSKELL	THOMAS JONES
MACMILLAN	GEORGE BROWN	EVELYN SHAW
ELTON	GODFREY THOMAS	J. C. IRVINE
WIGRAM	F. E. SMITH	W. L. BRAGG
GREENE	H. T. TIZARD	W. H. GLANVILLE
SIMONDS	H. H. DALE	M. R. NORMAN
	ROBERT ROBINSON	G. M. LEES

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: WHEREAS, by a Charter under Our Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster, on or about the Fifteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, after reciting that We had issued our Commission, under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date on or about the Third day of January, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, to be held in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and had thereby for that purpose appointed Our most dearly-beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal in Our Army, and the several other Persons therein mentioned, to make full and diligent inquiry into the best mode by which the productions of Our Colonies and Foreign Countries might be introduced into Our Kingdom, as respected the most suitable site for the said Exhibition, the general conduct of the said Exhibition, and also into the best mode of determining the nature of the Prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them; and that We did thereby give to Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of them, certain powers and authorities therein contained; and reciting that it had been represented to Us by Our said Commissioners then acting under Our said Commission, that they had proceeded in the inquiries and in the execution of the other matters intrusted to them by Our said Commission, and that it was expedient not only to continue to them the said powers and authorities, but also that they should have full powers and authorities to carry out and conduct the said Exhibition, and for that purpose to nominate and appoint such number of persons as they might think fit, with powers and authorities adequate for the effectually carrying out, and conducting, and completing the said Exhibition, and all matters and things relating to and concerning the same; and that they had therefore prayed that We would grant to them Our Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid: We did, by Our said Charter now in recital, grant and ordain that Our said dearly-beloved Consort, and the several other Persons therein mentioned, and the survivors or survivor of them, and such other persons, if any, as should be elected by them, as thereafter mentioned, should be one Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," and by that name should have perpetual succession subject as thereafter provided, and a Common Seal; and We did thereby declare that the said Corporation should be established for the purposes thereafter mentioned; and that the inquiries and matters directed to be made and done by Our said Commissioners should be made and done by the said Commissioners thereby incorporated; and that no further proceedings should be had under Our said Commission; and that the capital or joint stock of the said Commissioners thereby incorporated should by such sums of money as had been then subscribed towards the establishment of the said Exhibition, and other the moneys which should come to the hands of the said Commissioners thereby incorporated; and We

did, by Our said Charter, authorize and appoint that the said Commissioners thereby incorporated should make such inquiries as are therein mentioned, and should carry out and conduct the said Exhibition in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and distribute the Prizes, and do all matters connected with the said Exhibition and distribution of Prizes, and dispose of all moneys which by any of the means therein mentioned should come to their hands, in all respects as they should think fit, towards the purposes of the Exhibition, or otherwise in the execution of the powers thereby given to them ; and it is by Our said Charter provided, that when and as soon as all the matters and things entrusted to be done by Our said Charter by the said Commissioners thereby incorporated should have been fully performed, or become incapable of being executed, and the same should have been certified in writing to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, then Our said Charter, and every matter or thing therein contained, should be absolutely void : And whereas the said Commissioners so incorporated as aforesaid, did, by a Report made to Us under their Corporate Seal, and dated the Sixth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, state, amongst other things, that the Exhibition for the promotion of which they were appointed was finally closed on the Fifteenth day of October of this year, and that the Medals and Prizes had been awarded as in the Report is mentioned, and that the said Commissioners were then engaged in bringing to a close all the business connected with the Exhibition, and in defraying the various expenses incurred during its progress ; that most of the claims on the funds at their disposal were then discharged, and that, after all should have been satisfied, a considerable surplus would remain, and that such surplus would consist in the balance which might remain in their hands after deducting all expenditure from the sum which had been received from subscriptions, entrance fees, and casual receipts ; that of the entrance fees a portion had been paid by foreign visitors, and that it was owing to the fact that the contributions of all nations were there displayed that the number of visits made by persons attracted to the Exhibition amounted to upwards of six millions ; that the subscriptions, with few exceptions, were derived from Our subjects, and were made after a public announcement that they must be " absolute and definite ; " but that should any surplus remain, it was the intention of Our said Commissioners to apply the same to purposes strictly in connection with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future ; and further, the said Commissioners did, by their said Report, represent to Us, that for the reasons in the Report mentioned, they were of opinion that it was not advisable to apply the said surplus to the last-named purpose ; and that they were of opinion that greater benefit might be derived by the public from a judicious application in the interval (between the last and any similar Exhibition) of the means at their disposal to the furtherance of the general objects for which the Exhibition was designed, and in such manner that the advantages which might be obtained should not be confined solely to Our subjects, but should be shared, as far as might be possible, by other countries ; and further, that the said Commissioners were of opinion that no measures could be so strictly in accordance with the ends of the Exhibition as those which might increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry ; and the said Commissioners further stated in such Report that they were aware of the difficulty of devising a comprehensive plan to meet those objects, but that should the view which they had taken as to the manner of fulfilling

their pledges meet Our approbation, the said Commissioners assured Us that they would give their fullest and most careful consideration to that important subject ; and the said Commissioners suggested that time should be afforded to them to consider and mature such a plan as they should feel warranted in laying before Us ; the more so as, from the disproportion between the end proposed and the means applicable to it, much would depend on the extent of co-operation they might receive from the public ; and further, the said Commissioners stated that they were advised that their powers under Our said Royal Charter would cease when all the expenses incidental to the Exhibition had been discharged and notice thereof given to Our Secretary of State, and that they had no power of deciding upon the disposal of the surplus ; and the said Commissioners stated, that if it were Our pleasure that they should act further in the matter, it would be necessary before they could take even any preliminary step, that We should grant to them, by Royal Charter, such further powers as we might deem necessary, to enable them to lay before Us a scheme for the application of the surplus in accordance with the expectations held out to the public, and with Our sanction and approval to adopt such measures as might be necessary for such purpose : And whereas all the matters and things intrusted by Our said Charter to be done by the said Commissioners have not yet been fully performed, and the Commissioners incorporated by Our said Charter still are and continue a Body Corporate : And whereas We are desirous of further continuing the same, and of granting to the said Commissioners so incorporated as aforesaid such further powers as are hereinafter mentioned : Now KNOW YE, that as well on the suggestion of the said Commissioners so incorporated as aforesaid, as of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, WE DO, by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and ordain that the said Commissioners so incorporated as aforesaid shall continue and be incorporated : And We do by these presents incorporate them accordingly, as well for the purposes for which they were so first incorporated as aforesaid, as for the purpose of devising a plan for the disposal of the surplus of all moneys which shall, as aforesaid, remain at their disposal after all the expenses relating to the said Exhibition shall have been defrayed, and which in their opinion shall be in accordance with the expectations so held out to the public as aforesaid, and also in all respects for carrying into effect any plan or plans which may be from time to time devised by them as aforesaid. And We do hereby authorize and empower the said Commissioners to dispose of all such surplus as aforesaid, and the income thereof which may be at their disposal, in the furtherance of any such plan or plans as may from time to time be devised by them as aforesaid, and to lay out and invest the same, or any part thereof, till required for the execution of any such plan or plans, on such securities and in all respects as they may think fit, and generally to do and execute all and every matter and thing whatsoever which they may consider necessary to be done for the carrying out any such plan or plans as aforesaid, or in anywise relating thereto, or in maintaining and directing any Establishment or Institution to be founded in pursuance of any such plan or plans. AND FURTHER, that for the purposes of carrying out any such plan or plans, or executing any of the matters aforesaid or otherwise incidental thereto, It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners from time to time to appoint any Committee or Trustees, or other persons, for the execution of any matters or things connected with the execution of any such plan or plans. And further, We do hereby declare that in addition to such surplus as aforesaid, it

shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to receive any moneys or other property and effects by way of contribution, fees, payments, or otherwise, from any persons or bodies, and to apply and appropriate such moneys or property in all respects as the said surplus is hereby directed to be applicable, or specially to apply all or any part of any such contributions or moneys which may be so received as aforesaid for any particular purposes or objects, which, in the opinion of the said Commissioners, shall be connected in anywise with any such plan or plans as aforesaid. And We do hereby declare that, for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, the said Commissioners and their successors may, and We do hereby grant to them full license and authority to purchase and hold lands and hereditaments in any part of Our dominions, and that such lands and hereditaments may be from time to time appropriated, sold, leased, or otherwise applied or disposed of in all respects as the said Commissioners shall think fit. And We do hereby in all respects ratify and confirm Our said herein-recited Charter, and do declare that the said Commissioners thereby incorporated, and the survivors or survivor of them, and other the persons to be appointed Members of the said Corporation, as in our said Charter is provided, shall continue incorporated under and by virtue of these presents, as well for the purposes declared by the said Charter as for the purposes hereby declared ; and that the power of appointing and electing Members of the said Corporation hereby established, contained in our said recited Charter, shall, in all respects, apply to the said Corporation hereby made and established. And We do hereby direct that the said Commissioners so incorporated as aforesaid, may from time to time, when and as they shall think fit, under their Corporate Seal, report to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State on all and every or any of the matters which they may do under the powers hereby given. And further, that the said Commissioners shall in like manner report on all and every or any of the matters which they may do, when and as they may be thereto required by any one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. AND WE DO FURTHER DECLARE, that when as well all the matters and things intrusted to be done by Our said recited Charter by the said Commissioners thereby incorporated, as all the matters and things hereby intrusted to be done by the said Commissioners, shall be fully performed, or become incapable of being executed, and when the same shall have been certified in writing to any of Our Principal Secretaries of State by any three or more of the Commissioners for the time being Members of the said Corporation, then Our said recited Charter and these presents shall be absolutely void.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent. Witness Ourself, at Our Palace at Westminster, the Second day of December, in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

EDMUND.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 FROM THE FORMATION OF THE COMMISSION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Presidents of the Royal Commission.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G. Appointed 3rd January, 1850. Died 14th December, 1861.

Succeeded by

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G. Appointed Member of the Commission 3rd January, 1850. Elected President 16th April, 1864. Died 1869.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission and President 18th February, 1870. Came to the Throne 22nd January, 1901. Died 6th May, 1910.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission 15th June, 1896. Elected President 10th February, 1903. Came to the Throne 6th May, 1910.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission and President 13th March, 1911. Resigned Presidency 23rd February, 1921. Died 12th September, 1938.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission and President 23rd February, 1921. Came to the Throne 20th January, 1936.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission and President 8th July, 1937. Died 25th August, 1942.

Succeeded by

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL, C.I., G.C.V.O. Elected Member of the Commission and President 6th March, 1945.

Members of the Royal Commission.

Appointed by Royal Commission—

3 Jan.	1850	*THE DUKE OF BUCKLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.
3 Jan.	1850	*THE EARL OF ROSSE, K.P.
3 Jan.	1850	*THE EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
3 Jan.	1850	*THE EARL OF ELLESMORE.
3 Jan.	1850	*THE EARL RUSSELL, K.G. (LORD JOHN RUSSELL).
3 Jan.	1850	*THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.
3 Jan.	1850	*THE LORD TAUNTON (MR. LABOUCHERE).
3 Jan.	1850	*THE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.
3 Jan.	1850	*SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT.
3 Jan.	1850	*THOMAS BARING, Esq.
3 Jan.	1850	*SIR CHARLES BARRY.
3 Jan.	1850	*SIR THOMAS BAZLEY, BART.

* Deceased.

3 Jan.	1850	*RICHARD COBDEN, Esq.
3 Jan.	1850	*SIR CHARLES EASTLAKE, P.R.A.
3 Jan.	1850	*THOMAS F. GIBSON, Esq.
3 Jan.	1850	*JOHN GOTTF, Esq.
3 Jan.	1850	*THE LORD OVERSTONE (MR. S. J. LOYD).
3 Jan.	1850	*PHILIP PUSEY, Esq.
3 Jan.	1850	*ALDERMAN WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Appointed by Royal Charter—

15 Aug.	1850	*ROBERT STEVENSON, Esq.
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Elected—

5 Mar.	1851	*SIR CHARLES LYELL, BART.
14 Jan.	1852	*SIR WILLIAM CUBITT.
24 April	1852	*SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, BART.
24 April	1852	*JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
24 April	1852	*THE RT. HON. SIR ALEXANDER SPEARMAN, BART.
29 June	1852	*WALTER COULSON, Esq., Q.C.
25 Jan.	1853	*THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G. (MR. DISRAELI).
30 June	1855	*SIR RODERICK MURCHISON, BART, K.C.B.
14 Feb.	1857	*THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
1 May	1858	*THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART.
3 May	1861	*THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I.
3 May	1861	*SIR THOMAS FAIRBAIRN, BART.
3 May	1861	*THE LORD THRING, K.C.B.
30 June	1863	*THE VISCOUNT SHERBROOKE, G.C.B.
30 June	1863	*THE EARL OF IDDESLIGH (SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE), <i>Joint Secretary, 1850-1852.</i>
30 June	1863	*SIR MORTON PETO.
30 July	1866	*THE LORD ABERDARE (MR. BRUCE).
30 July	1866	*SIR FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.
8 July	1869	*EDGAR BOWRING, Esq., C.B., <i>Secretary, 1852-1869.</i>
8 July	1869	*GENERAL THE HON. CHARLES GREY.
8 July	1869	*THE LORD SANDFORD.
8 July	1869	*THE LORD PLAYFAIR, G.C.B., F.R.S., <i>Hon. Secretary 1883-1889.</i>
18 Feb.	1870	*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
18 Feb.	1870	*THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
12 May	1870	*LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR THOMAS BIDDULPH, K.C.B.
12 May	1870	*GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY PONSONBY, G.C.B.
18 July	1870	*HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF TECK, G.C.B.
18 July	1870	*THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
18 July	1870	*SIR WILLIAM TITE.
18 July	1870	*THE RT. HON. ALEXANDER BERESFORD HOPE.
16 Feb.	1872	*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
16 Feb.	1872	*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHHEARN, K.G.
13 Aug.	1872	*SIR WILLIAM ANDERSON, K.C.B.
13 Aug.	1872	*SIR HENRY COLE, K.C.B.
21 Oct.	1872	*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
21 Oct.	1872	*THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.
22 Feb.	1873	*THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

* Deceased.

22 Feb.	1873	*THE RT. HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.
22 Feb.	1873	*SIR ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, BART.
22 Feb.	1873	*SIR RICHARD WALLACE, BART., K.C.B.
22 Feb.	1873	*THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY BARTLE FRERE, BART., G.C.B.
8 Dec.	1873	*GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS, K.C.B.
8 Dec.	1873	*GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., G.C.B.
25 Mar.	1874	*THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.
9 May	1874	*THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.
24 May	1876	*THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
20 July	1877	*ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ALEXANDER MILNE, BART., G.C.B.
20 July	1877	*MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR ELLIS, G.C.V.O., <i>Secretary 1889-1907.</i>
29 July	1878	*THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
26 July	1879	*THE EARL OF DUDLEY.
26 July	1879	*THE LORD LEIGHTON, P.R.A.
12 July	1881	*THE EARL OF SELBORNE.
12 July	1881	*SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW, BART., K.C.V.O.
12 July	1881	*SIR FREDERICK BRAMWELL, BART.
25 July	1883	*THE RT. HON. A. J. MUNDELLA.
12 Mar.	1887	*THE LORD HERSCHELL, G.C.B.
16 May	1889	*THE VISCOUNT WOLVERHAMPTON, G.C.S.I. (MR. FOWLER).
27 July	1891	*THE DUKE OF FIFE, K.T.
27 July	1891	*BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD.
27 July	1891	*THE LORD KELVIN, O.M., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. (SIR WILLIAM THOMSON).
27 July	1891	*THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY ROSCOE, F.R.S.
27 July	1891	*THE RT. HON. T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
27 July	1894	*THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G. (THE MARQUIS OF LORNE).
27 July	1894	*SIR NORMAN LOCKYER, K.C.B., F.R.S.
15 June	1896	*THE LORD WELBY, G.C.B.
15 June	1896	*THE LORD RAYLEIGH, O.M., F.R.S.
15 June	1896	*THE LORD COURTNEY OF PENWITH.
15 June	1896	*LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE RT. HON. SIR FLEETWOOD EDWARDS, G.C.V.O.
15 June	1896	*SIR JOHN MILLAIS, BART., P.R.A.
15 June	1896	*SIR CHARLES RYAN, K.C.B.
15 June	1896	*SIR EDWARD HAMILTON, G.C.B.
26 July	1897	*THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, G.C.B.
26 July	1897	*WILLIAM GARNETT, Esq., D.C.L.
25 July	1898	*THE LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD, G.C.V.O.
25 July	1898	*THE EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH, K.G.
31 July	1899	*THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.
10 Feb.	1903	*THE VISCOUNT ESHER, G.C.B.
10 Feb.	1903	*THE RT. HON. SIR FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.
10 Feb.	1903	*THE LORD STAMFORDHAM, G.C.B. (SIR ARTHUR BIGGE), <i>Secretary 1907-1910.</i>
10 July	1908	*THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.
10 July	1908	*SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S.
10 July	1908	*THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B.
10 July	1908	*SIR ROBERT MORANT, K.C.B.
10 July	1908	*SIR FRANCIS OGILVIE, C.B.
13 Mar.	1911	*SIR ARTHUR RÜCKER, F.R.S.

* Deceased.

13 Mar.	1911	*SIR RICHARD GLAZEBROOK, K.C.B., F.R.S.
24 June	1912	*THE LORD REVELSTOKE, G.C.V.O.
24 June	1912	THE RT. HON. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, O.M., C.H.
24 June	1912	*THE RT. HON. ANDREW BONAR LAW.
24 June	1912	*SIR ASTON WEBB, G.C.V.O., P.R.A.
16 Mar.	1914	*THE VISCOUNT HAROURT.
16 Mar.	1914	*J. S. SARGENT, ESQ., R.A.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE EARL LLOYD GEORGE, O.M.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE VISCOUNT ULLSWATER, G.C.B. (MR. LOWTHER).
23 Feb.	1921	*THE MARQUIS CURZON OF KEDLESTON, K.G.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE VISCOUNT HALDANE, K.T., O.M.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE VISCOUNT BUCKMASTER, G.C.V.O.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER, O.M., F.R.S.
23 Feb.	1921	*LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B. (<i>re signed</i> 1924).
23 Feb.	1921	SIR FREDERIC KENYON, G.B.E.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE LORD RUTHERFORD, O.M., F.R.S.
23 Feb.	1921	*SIR WILLIAM M'CORMICK.
23 Feb.	1921	*SIR JOHN FARMER, F.R.S.
23 Feb.	1921	THOMAS JONES, ESQ., C.H.
14 May	1924	*THE RT. HON. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, F.R.S.
14 May	1924	*THE EARL BALDWIN, K.G.
14 May	1924	*MONTAGUE JAMES, ESQ., O.M.
14 May	1924	*SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, O.M., K.B.E., F.R.S.
14 May	1924	*SIR FRANK HEATH, G.B.E.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, K.G.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, K.T., F.R.S.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD, G.C.M.G.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE VISCOUNT SNOWDEN.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE RT. HON. WILLIAM GRAHAM.
15 Dec.	1926	THE LORD MACMILLAN, G.C.V.O., <i>Chairman of the Board of Management.</i>
15 Dec.	1926	THE RT. HON. WALTER ELLIOT, M.C., F.R.S.
9 July	1930	*THE VISCOUNT SANKEY, G.B.E.
9 July	1930	SIR GODFREY THOMAS, BART., G.C.V.O.
9 July	1930	*SIR GEORGE MARJORIBANKS, K.C.V.O.
9 July	1930	*SIR D. Y. CAMERON, R.A.
9 July	1930	*SIR HENRY LYONS, F.R.S.
9 July	1930	*SIR JAMES JEANS, O.M., F.R.S.
9 July	1930	SIR FRANK SMITH, G.C.B., F.R.S., <i>Member of the Board of Management.</i>
18 Oct.	1934	SIR EDWARD PEACOCK, G.C.V.O., <i>Member of the Board of Management.</i>
18 Oct.	1934	THE LORD WIGRAM, G.C.B., <i>Member of the Board of Management.</i>
18 Oct.	1934	THE EARL HALIFAX, K.G., O.M.
18 Oct.	1934	SIR EDWARD HARDING, G.C.M.G., <i>Member of the Board of Management.</i>
18 Oct.	1934	*SIR FREDERICK GOWLAND HOPKINS, O.M., F.R.S.
18 Oct.	1934	SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN IRVINE, K.B.E., F.R.S.

* Deceased.

18 Oct. 1934 *SIR WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, G.C.V.O., R.A.
 18 Oct. 1934 *THE LORD STAMP, G.C.B.

Commissioners elected since the date of the last Report—

8 July 1937 SIR HENRY DALE, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.
 8 July 1937 *SIR WARREN FISHER, G.C.B.
 8 July 1937 THE LORD GREENE, M.C.
 8 July 1937 *THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T., C.H.
 8 July 1937 THE LORD EUSTACE PERCY, D.C.L.
 6 Mar. 1945 SIR ULLICK ALEXANDER, G.C.V.O., *Member of the Board of Management.*
 6 Mar. 1945 SIR LAWRENCE BRAGG, M.C., F.R.S.
 6 Mar. 1945 THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.
 6 Mar. 1945 THE RT. HON. SIR PERCY LORAIN, BART., G.C.M.G.
 6 Mar. 1945 SIR ROBERT ROBINSON, O.M., F.R.S., *Member of the Board of Management.*
 6 Mar. 1945 SIR HENRY TIZARD, G.C.B., F.R.S.
 24 Oct. 1947 SIR EDWARD MELLANBY, G.B.E., F.R.S.
 24 Oct. 1947 SIR EVELYN SHAW, K.C.V.O., *Secretary 1910-1947, Member of the Board of Management.*
 24 Oct. 1947 THE LORD SIMONDS, *Member of the Board of Management.*
 6 May 1949 THE LORD ELTON.
 6 May 1949 GENERAL THE LORD ISMAY, G.C.B., C.H., *Member of the Board of Management.*
 6 May 1949 M. R. NORMAN, Esq.

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

Appointed by Royal Commission—

3 Jan. 1850 CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. Ceased 1858.
 3 Jan. 1850 PRESIDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
 3 Jan. 1850 PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Elected—

23 Feb. 1853 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.
 23 Feb. 1853 FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.
 23 Feb. 1853 CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.
 23 Feb. 1853 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.
 23 Feb. 1853 MINISTER OF WORKS. (Formerly FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS).
 14 Feb. 1857 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION. Ceased 1899.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Lord Playfair, 1890-1897, *Chairman 1890-1896* ; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 1890-1897 ; Sir Henry Roscoe, 1890-1915, *Chairman 1896-1915* ; Lord Kelvin, 1890-1907 ; Professor T. H. Huxley, 1890-1896 ; Sir Norman Lockyer, 1890-1920 ; Dr. William Garnett, 1890-1932 ; Lord Rayleigh,

* Deceased.

1896–1919 ; Lord Courtney of Penwith, 1898–1918 ; Sir Arthur Rücker, 1898–1914 ; Dr. W. J. Russell, 1898–1908 ; Professor W. E. Ayrton, 1904–1908 ; Professor J. N. Collie, 1904–1934 ; Sir Archibald Geikie, 1906–1924 ; Professor J. D. Cormack, 1906–1935 ; Sir Richard Glazebrook, 1908–1935, *Chairman* 1915–1935 ; Dr. Horace Brown, 1908–1925 ; Sir John Farmer, 1914–1939 ; Professor H. B. Baker, 1919–1935 ; Sir William Bragg, 1919–1942 ; Sir Walter Fletcher, 1919–1933 ; Sir James Jeans, 1919–1945, *Chairman* 1935–1945 ; Professor W. W. Watts, 1924–1945 ; Sir Owen Richardson, since 1930 ; Sir Robert Robinson, since 1930, *Chairman* since 1945 ; Sir Henry Dale, since 1933 ; Professor E. K. Rideal, since 1933 ; Professor V. H. Blackman, since 1934 ; Sir Edward Mellanby, 1934–1945 ; Professor D. M. S. Watson, since 1939 ; Sir Lawrence Bragg, since 1945 ; Professor H. H. Read, since 1945 ; Professor A. R. Todd, since 1945 ; Professor N. F. Mott, since 1946 ; Sir Evelyn Shaw, since 1947.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OTHER BODIES.

On the Council of Queen Alexandra's House.

The Bishop of Peterborough, 1894–1904 ; Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, 1894–1898 ; Sir Joshua Fitch, 1894–1899 ; Lord Farquhar, 1899–1913 ; Canon Pennefather, 1899–1917 ; Sir Fleetwood Edwards, 1904–1910 ; Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, 1910–1911 ; Sir Aston Webb, 1911–1919 ; Lady Ogilvie, 1913–1931 ; Sir Arthur Cope, 1917–1923 ; Sir George Frampton, 1919–1929 ; Sir Herbert Cook, 1924–1931 ; Lady Cynthia Colville, since 1929 ; Sir Frank Heath, 1931–1946 ; Mrs. Galsworthy, since 1932 ; Sir Edward Harding, since 1946.

On the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Viscount Esher, 1907–1913 ; Lord Stamfordham, 1907–1913 ; Sir William Mather, 1913–1918 ; Sir Archibald Geikie, 1913–1920 ; Sir Herbert Wright, 1918–1940 ; Sir Robert Hadfield, 1920–1931 ; Mr. Frank Merricks, 1931–1936 ; Mr. E. H. Clifford, 1936–1943 ; Sir William Larke, 1941 ; Instructor Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Hall, since 1941 ; Sir Campbell Stuart, since 1943.

On the Council of the British School at Rome.

Viscount Esher, 1912–1930 ; Sir Arthur Rücker, 1912–1914 ; Sir Francis Ogilvie, 1912–1930 ; Mr. J. S. Sargent, 1912–1925 ; Sir Archibald Geikie, 1914–1923 ; Lord Melchett, 1923–1930 ; Viscount Buckmaster, 1925–1934 ; Sir D. Y. Cameron, 1930–1945 ; Sir Frederic Kenyon, 1930–1950 ; Sir Reginald Bloomfield, 1931–1942 ; The Hon. Sir Evan Charteris, 1935–1940 ; Sir Percy Loraine, since 1944 ; Sir Cecil Carr, since 1946 ; Sir Edward Harding, since 1946 ; Sir Evelyn Shaw, since 1950.

On the Council of the Royal Albert Hall.

Viscount Esher, 1928–1930 ; Sir Frank Heath, 1930–1946 ; Sir Edward Harding, since 1946.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE KENSINGTON ESTATE

Museums.

Victoria and Albert Museum and Library
Science Museum and Library
Natural History Museum
Geological Museum and Survey
Imperial Institute
India Museum

Teaching Establishments.

Imperial College of Science and Technology
Royal College of Science
Royal School of Mines
City and Guilds College
University of London, Examination Centre
Royal College of Art
Royal College of Music
Royal College of Organists
Institute and Lycées of the University of Lille

Other Bodies.

Royal Meteorological Society
Royal Entomological Society
Commonwealth Institute of Entomology
Physical Society
British School at Rome, Administrative Offices
Warburg Institute
Royal Albert Hall
Royal Choral Society
Queen Alexandra's House
Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851

Since the date of the last Report the following institutions have left
the Commissioners' Estate :—

Imperial War Museum
Royal School of Needlework
School of Art Woodcarving
Institute of Physics
Hostel of the Institute of France
(destroyed by enemy action in 1944)

APPENDIX F
BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

APPENDIX F
BALANCE SHEET OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR

	£	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—Credit Balance...	...	877,720
PROVISIONS :		
Maintenance of Kensington Estate	...	800
Contributions under War Damage Act	...	558
Centenary Publications	...	1,400
CREDITORS—Including £1,087 for Scholarship Stipends undrawn	...	1,696
	882,174	<hr/> <hr/>

AUDITORS'

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and been kept by the Royal Commission so far as it appears from our examination of those books. We Accounts which are in agreement with the books of account. We have verified the Investments Deeds of the Kensington Estate are in their possession or control. In our opinion and to the best view of the Royal Commission's affairs as at 31st December, 1950, and the Income and Expenditure

5 London Wall Buildings,
London, E.C. 2.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851—31ST DECEMBER, 1950.

	£	£
KENSINGTON ESTATE :		
Amount at 31st December, 1934	376,329	
Proceeds of Sales, etc.	11,102	
	<hr/>	
		365,227
INVESTMENTS :		
Market value at 31st December, 1934	344,970	
Purchases less Sales at cost during period to date	152,649	
	<hr/>	
<i>Less</i> : Amount written off to reduce to cost	497,619	
	19,783	
	<hr/>	
Cost of Investments at 31st December, 1950	477,836	
(The market value at 31st December, 1950, was £450,283)		
LOAN to Imperial College of Science and Technology ...	20,000	
DEBTORS —Rents and Loan Interest accrued due, Income Tax recoverable, etc.	9,864	
CASH —With Bankers on Current Account and in Hand	9,247	
	<hr/>	
	882,174	
	<hr/>	
W. D. STURCH, <i>Secretary.</i>		

REPORT

belief were necessary for the purpose of our Audit. In our opinion proper books of account have have examined the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Capital and Income and Expenditure and Bank Balances with certificates from the Bankers, and the solicitors have reported that the of our information and according to the explanations given us the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair Account gives a true and fair view of the surplus for the sixteen years ended on that date.

DELOTTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS FROM

	£
AMOUNT SET ASIDE FOR CENTENARY PUBLICATIONS	1,400
DONATION TO BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME (to extinguish Loan)	1,800
AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF book value of Investments to reduce to original cost	19,783
Loss on sale of Investments, less profits	123
BALANCE, carried down at 31st December, 1950	877,720
	900,826
	<u><u> </u></u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, FOR THE SIXTEEN EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
GRANTS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES :		
Senior Studentships	48,962	
Overseas Scholarships	81,300	
Industrial Bursaries	12,959	
Naval Architecture Scholarships	2,375	
Royal College of Music...	8,000	
British School at Rome	49,750	
British School at Athens	3,605	
	<u> </u>	206,951
ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES :		
Salaries	30,705	
Pension and Superannuation	4,387	
Maintenance of No. 1 Lowther Gardens (as offices for the Royal Commission, the British School at Rome, the Physical Society, etc.)	12,538	
Printing, Office and Incidental Expenses	7,055	
Surveyor's and Law Charges (including cost of collecting rents)	5,400	
Scholarship Examination Expenses	3,082	
Maintenance of Estate : Expenditure	3,049	
Annual Appropriation for deferred repairs ...	500	
	<u> </u>	66,716
BALANCE—Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Capital Account	273,667	
	<u> </u>	146,245
	<u> </u>	419,912
	<u><u> </u></u>	

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

1ST JANUARY, 1935, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1950.

	£	£
BALANCE at 31st December, 1934	...	684,528
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE for the period, transferred from Income and Expenditure Account		146,245
RESERVE FOR SCIENCE MUSEUM GRANT at 31st December, 1934	...	64,976
Less : Expended in 1935	...	1,275
Amount written back	...	63,701
INCOME TAX RECOVERED in respect of period from 6th April to 31st December, 1934	...	989
DILAPIDATIONS received upon surrender of leases	...	5,363
		900,826
BALANCE brought down	...	877,720

YEARS FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1935, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1950.

INCOME.

	£
RENTS RECEIVED (Less War Damage Contributions allowed to Lessees (£8,925))	...
	203,089
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS (Gross)	...
	216,823
	419,912

LIST OF INVESTMENTS

£164,874 3s. 2d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan	...	...	...	...	...	£161,091
£50,900 2½ per cent. Treasury Stock, 1975 or after	...	...	...	...	...	49,976
£12,000 3 per cent. Savings Bonds, 1955–65	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
£59,917 10s. 2d. 3 per cent. Savings Bonds, 1960–70	...	...	...	...	...	59,345
£36,000 3 per cent. Savings Bonds, 1965–75	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
£37,209 18s. 0d. 2½ per cent. Savings Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	37,210
£62,800 Treasury 3 per cent. Stock	...	...	...	...	...	51,609
£7,691 6s. 11d. War Loan 3½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
£2,500 Bank of Ireland Stock	...	...	...	...	...	10,038
£11,200 2¾ per cent. Guaranteed Stock	...	...	...	...	...	9,854
£2,500 Bristol Corporation 3 per cent. Stock, 1958–63	...	...	...	...	...	2,494
£2,500 Liverpool Corporation 3½ per cent. Stock	...	...	...	...	...	3,372
£13,108 British Electricity 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, 1968–73	...	...	...	...	...	11,180
£18,188 2s. 7d. British Transport 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, 1978–88	...	...	...	...	...	25,667
						£477,836

NOTE.—*The market value of these securities on 31st December, 1950, was £450,283.*

KENSINGTON ESTATE

Albert Hall Mansions, leased at ground rents amounting to £3,150 per annum.

Houses, Nos. 11 to 22 Kensington Gore, and stables at rear, leased to H.M. Government for Royal College of Art at a ground rent of £3,000 per annum.

Houses, Nos. 23 and 24 Kensington Gore, producing rents amounting to £450 per annum. No. 23 is requisitioned by the Westminster City Council.

Houses in Queen's Gate from corner of Kensington Gore to Prince Consort Road, with stables behind, and other stables in Jay Mews, leased at rents amounting to £3,032 1s. 0d. per annum.

Houses in Queen's Gate, south of Prince Consort Road, leased at ground rents amounting to £740 5s. 0d. per annum.

Land in Jay Mews, leased at a ground rent of £250 per annum.

Plot of land behind 180 Queen's Gate, let at £5 per annum.

Land in Exhibition Road, leased to Imperial College of Science and Technology, formerly to Royal School of Needlework, at a ground rent of £200 1s. 0d. per annum.

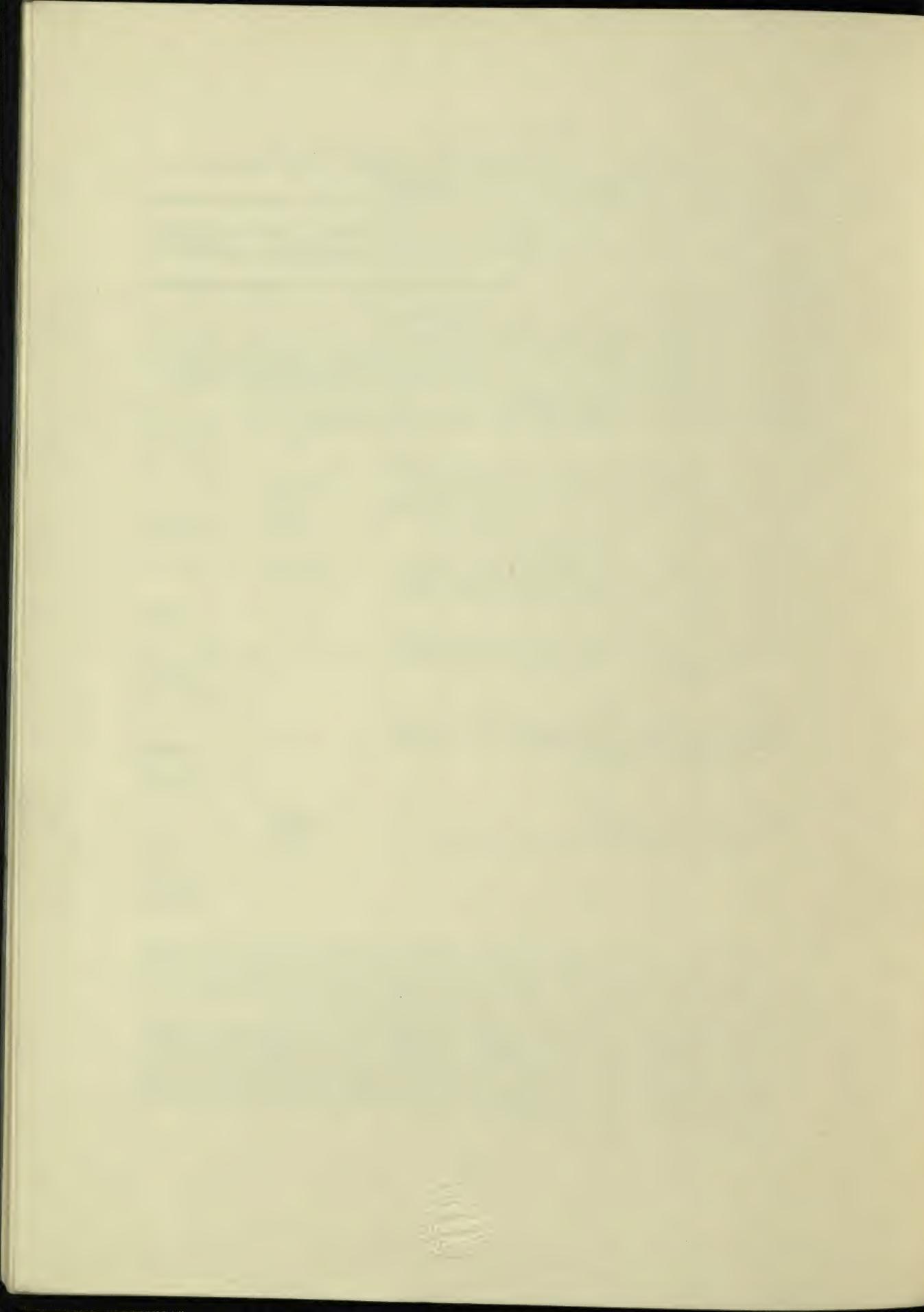
East and West Exhibition Galleries, leased to His Majesty's Commissioners of Works for 75 years from 1891, at £2,935 per annum.

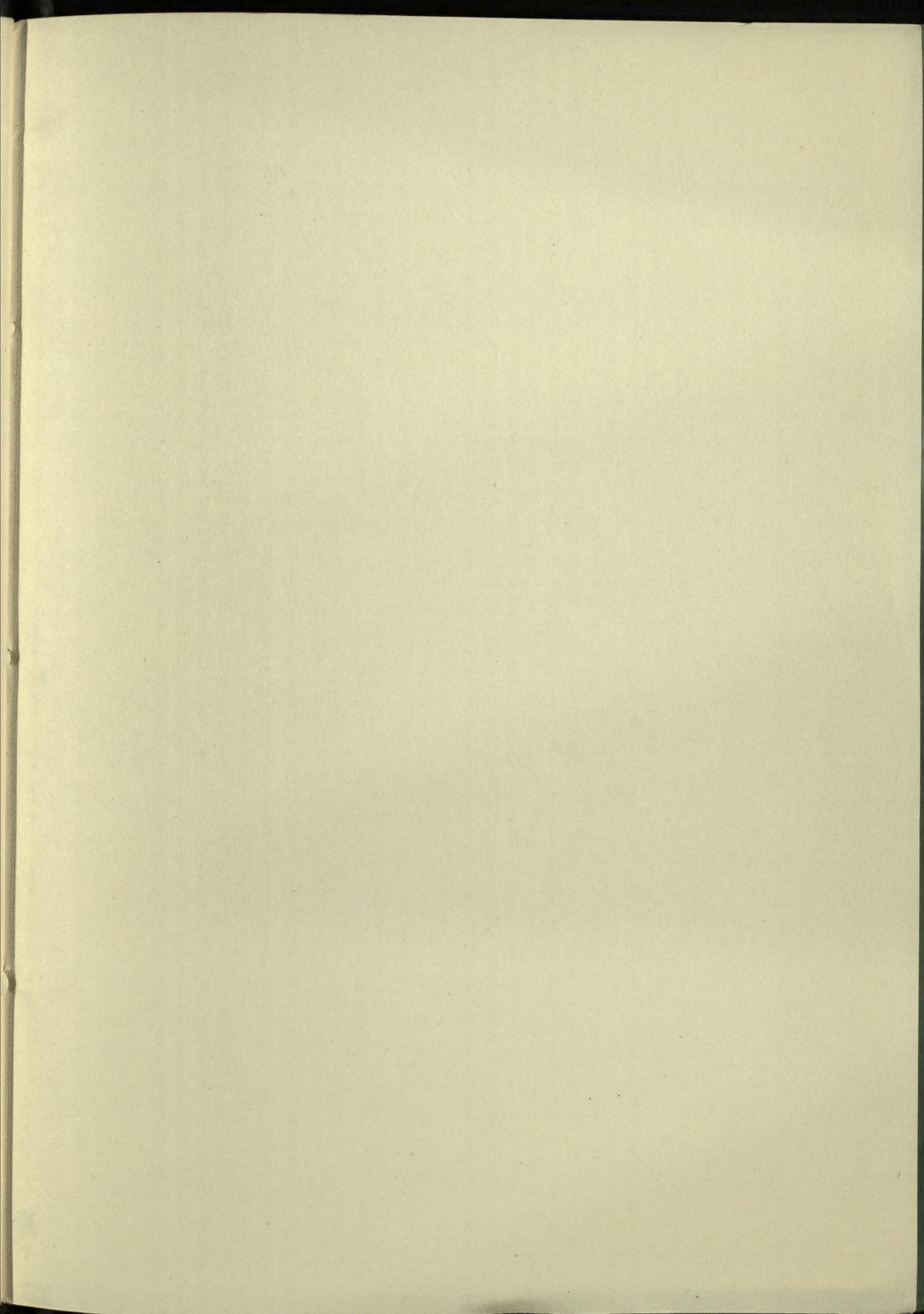
Vaults under land south of Royal Albert Hall, leased at £200 per annum.

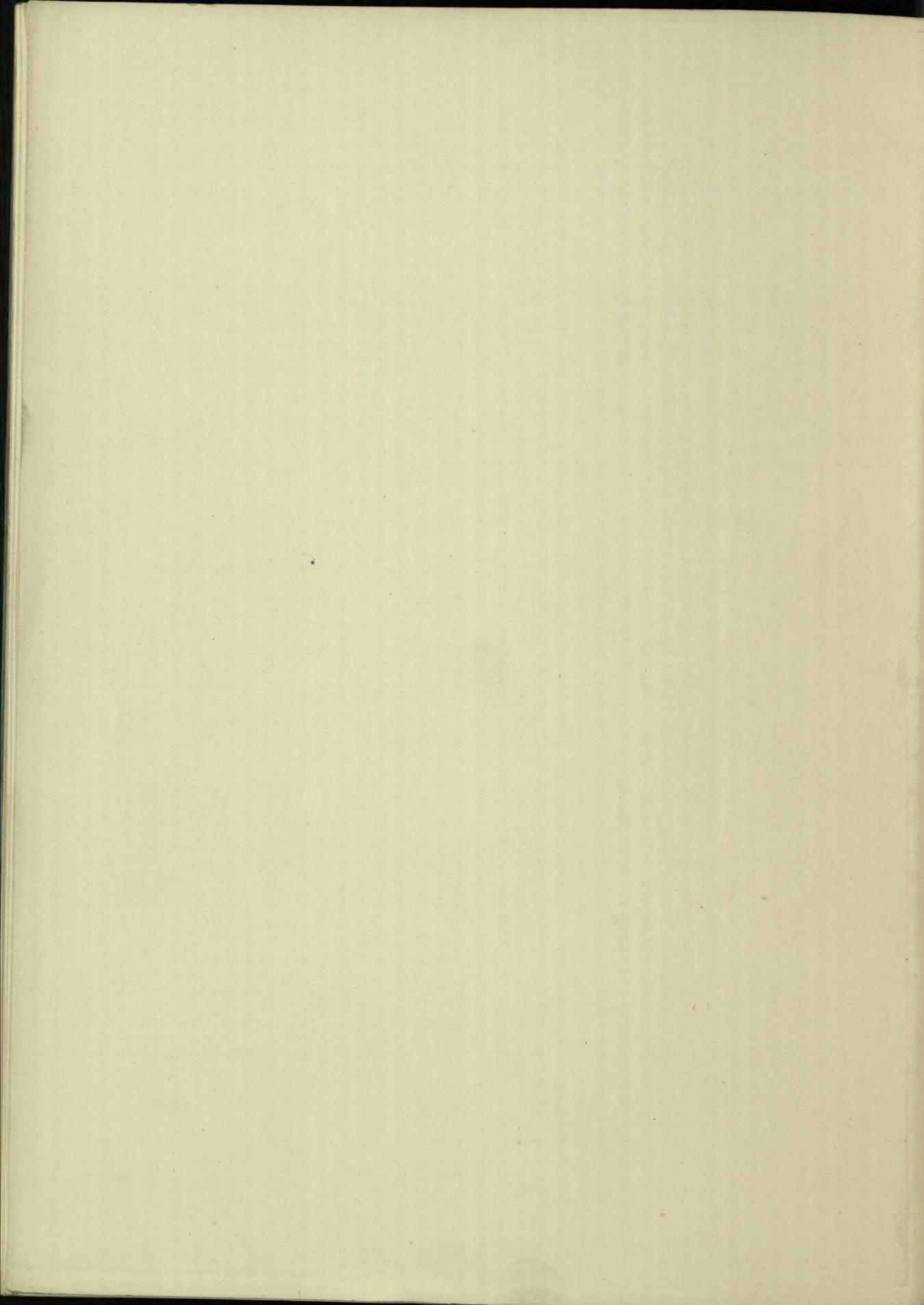
	£	£
The above properties were valued at 17th June, 1889, and are brought into the Accounts on this basis at	355,846	
<i>Less</i> the premiums received on the renewal of leases of Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 24 Kensington Gore ...	7,422	
	<hr/>	348,424
Houses and stables outside main square :—		
These properties were valued on the same basis at...	21,140	
From this sum has been deducted the value attributed to properties subsequently sold	12,880	8,260
	<hr/>	356,684
(The properties remaining at 31st December, 1950, are leased at ground rents amounting to £236 6s. 0d. per annum.)		
<i>Add</i> :		
House, No. 1 Lowther Gardens, purchased by the Commissioners in 1920, at Cost, supported by a valuation as at the date of purchase	18,000	
	<hr/>	374,684
<i>Deduct</i> :		
Proceeds of Properties sold	22,337	
<i>Less</i> : Value attributed to same at 17th June, 1889	12,880	9,457
	<hr/>	£365,227

NOTE (1)—*The Commissioners considered in 1930 the desirability of having a fresh expert valuation of the properties made, but they came to the conclusion that such valuation would serve no useful purpose, for the reason that the properties are held as a permanent Estate, and not with a view to realisation. The Commissioners have no reason to think that the current value of the property as a whole does not justify the total at which it appears in the Accounts.*

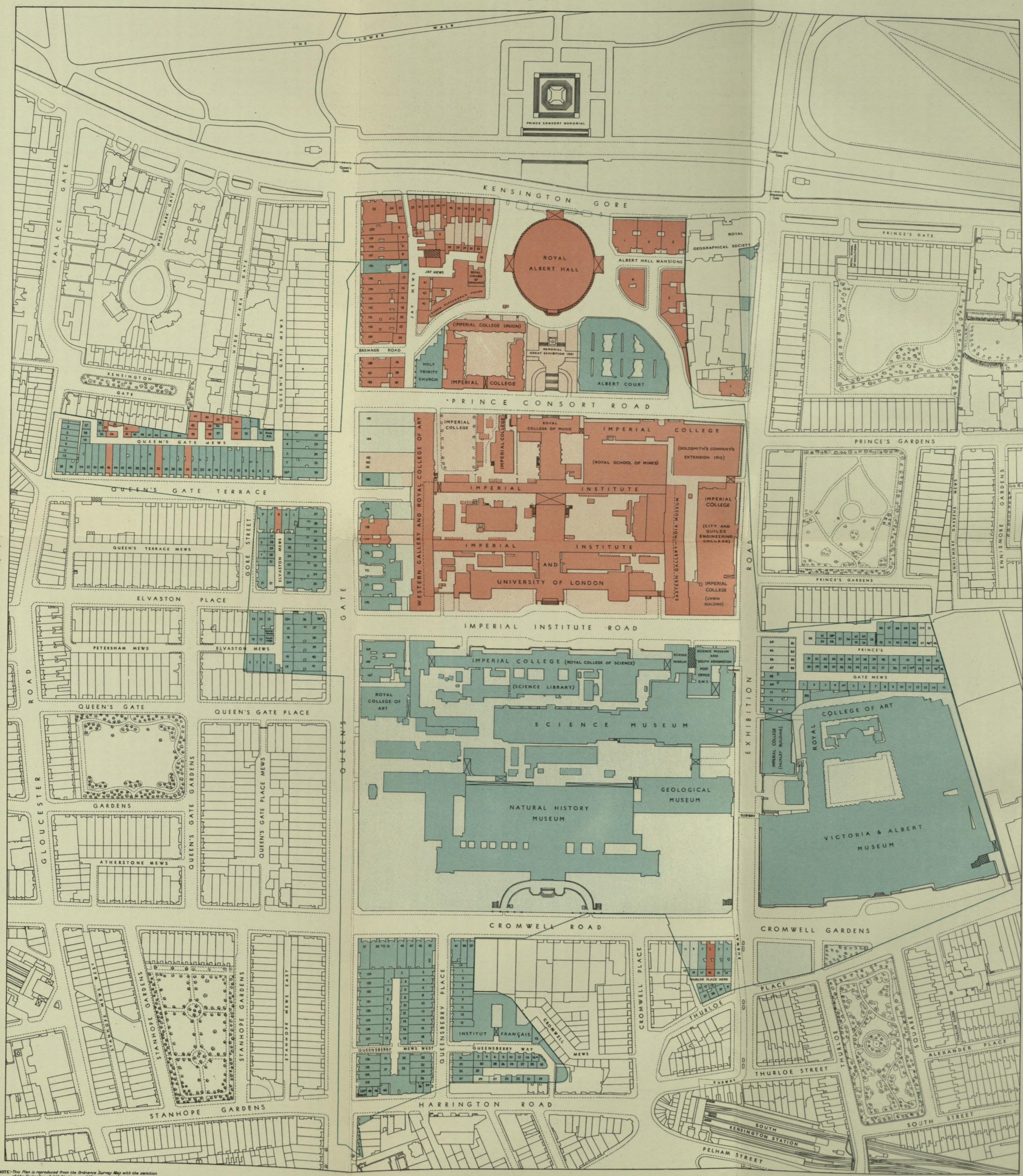
(2)—*The sites of 23, 24 and 25 Kensington Gore, 197 to 200 Queen's Gate and 2 and 4 Jay Mews have been leased to H.M. Government for later incorporation in the Royal College of Art site referred to above. The Commissioners have entered into a sublease with H.M. Government to retain these premises until 1973 after which date the Commissioners will receive a rental of £3,420 per annum from H.M. Government. The sites 7 to 13 (odd) Jay Mews have also been similarly leased and subleased until 1979 after which date the Commissioners will receive a rental of £600 per annum from H.M. Government.*







KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE
THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851
1951



NOTE: This Plan is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

Scale of Feet
0 100 200 300 400 500 600

GREEN LINE INDICATES ORIGINAL BOUNDARY OF ESTATE
RED = PRESENT FREEHOLD ESTATE
BLUE = PROPERTIES SOLD

TENTH REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF 1851,
TO THE
RIGHT HON. JAMES CHUTER EDE, M.P.
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE



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